

第一部分 语法部分

第一节 名词

一、名词的分类

(一) 专有名词和普通名词

1. 专有名词

(1) 定义

专有名词用于表示专门的人、事物、团体、地方或机构的名称。专有名词的首字母必须大写。

(2) 常见专有名词

专有名词

分类	示例
人名	Mary, Mike, Mr. Black
日期	Sunday, September, January, February
机构组织	APEC, B&R
国家城市	China, France, Beijing, Paris

2. 普通名词

(1) 定义

普通名词用于表示某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称。

(2) 分类

普通名词

分类	定义	示例
个体名词	作为个体而存在的人或物	a pan, a dream, an apartment
集体名词	若干个个体组成的集合体	army, audience, crew, family
物质名词	无法分为个体的物质	water, cloth, cotton, fur, ice
抽象名词	动作、状态、品质或其他抽象概念	education, love, policy, trust, nature



(二)可数名词和不可数名词

1. 可数名词

(1) 定义

可数名词是指能以数目来计算,可以分成个体的人或东西,包括个体名词和集体名词。

可数名词有单复数之分。

(2) 规则变化

名词复数规则变化

不同词尾的名词	词尾变化	示例
一般变化	词尾直接加 s	cats, sweaters
以-s, -x, -sh, -ch 结尾	词尾加 es	buses, boxes, cashes, sandwiches
以辅音字母 + y 结尾	把 y 变成 i, 加 es	babies, parties
以元音字母 + y 结尾	加 s	boys, holidays
以-o 结尾	有生命的加 es 无生命的加 s	potatoes, tomatoes, heroes, photos, pianos, radios, zoos
以-f 或-fe 结尾	直接加 s 去掉 f, fe 加 ves	beliefs, roofs, gulfs halves, knives, leaves, wolves, wives, lives, thieves
以-th 结尾的名词	词尾加 s	truth - truths, mouth - mouths, month - months, path - paths,

(3) 不规则变化

名词复数不规则变化

分类	示例
变内部元音	foot - feet, tooth - teeth, goose - geese, mouse - mice
词尾加 en 或 ren	ox - oxen, child - children
字母变化	analysis - analyses, basis - bases, thesis - theses, crisis - crises, medium - media
单复数相同	sheep, deer, means, fish, works, species
只有复数形式	trousers, glasses, clothes, goods
某国人	German - Germans, Frenchman - Frenchmen, African - Africans
复合名词	passers - by, grown - ups
“man/woman + n.”变复数	man teacher, men teachers woman singer, women singers

形单意复词	people, police, cattle, staff, public
部分集体名词既可以作单数也可以作复数	audience, class, family, crowd, couple, group, committee, government, population, crew, team, public, enemy, party
复数形式表示特别含义	customs (海关), times (倍, 次, 时代), spirits (情绪), drinks (饮料), sands (沙滩), papers (文件报纸), manners (礼貌), looks (外表), brains (头脑智力), ruins (废墟), works (工厂, 工事, 作品)

2. 不可数名词

(1) 定义

物质名词、抽象名词等视为不可数名词。不可数名词是不能以数目计量的,一般只有单数形式,没有复数形式,但却可以被量词修饰。

(2) 修饰不可数名词的量词

不可数名词不能直接与数词连用,若要表示相应的数量,则需要借助某些量词。

修饰不可数名词的量词

单位词	示例
表示张, 块, 条	a piece of paper, a piece of advice, a piece of news
表示容量	a bottle of ink, a cup of tea, a bowl of rice
表示重量	a kilo of salt, ten tons of coal
表示形状	a drop of water, a grain of sand

3. 修饰名词的限定词

(1) 只能修饰可数名词的词语

these, those, few, a few, many, many a, a good/great many, a (great/large) number of, scores of, dozens of 等。例如:

Scores of people went there in the first few days after its opening. 开张后的头几天,很多人去了那里。

(2) 只能修饰不可数名词的词语

little, a little, a bit of, much, a great deal of, a great/large amount of 等。例如:

He always has a great amount of work to do. 他总是有很多工作要做。

(3) 既能修饰可数名词又能修饰不可数名词的词语

a lot of, lots of, plenty of (以上三个短语后谓语动词的数依 of 后的名词的单复数而定), a great/large quantity of (其后谓语依 of 后的名词的单复数而定), quantities of (其后谓语用复



数), all, some, enough 等。例如:

There is plenty of rain here. 这里雨水充足。

A great quantity of flowers were placed in the hall. 大厅里放了很多鲜花。

二、名词的所有格

名词在句中表示所有关系的语法形式叫做名词所有格。所有格分两种:一是名词词尾加 's 构成,二是由介词 of 加名词构成。

(一)'s 型用法

1. 一般's 型用法

(1) 直接加 's

Tom's, Mary's

Tom and Mary's father 共有

Tom's and Mary's fathers 各有

(2) 以 -s 结尾的复数名词加 '

Teachers' Day, the students' reading - room

2. 特殊's 型用法

(1) 表示“某人家”、“某店铺”

at the doctor's, at the barber's, at Mr Green's, at the tailor's, etc.

(2) 表示时间的,距离的,集体的,城市的,国家的,团体的,机构的等

today's newspaper, ten minutes' walk, China's industry, the station's facility, the earth's surface, a dollar's worth.

(3) else 用法

somebody, someone, who + else. 例如:

If this dictionary isn't yours, who else's can it be? 如果这本词典不是你的,还能是谁的呢?

(二)of 型用法

1. 名词有较长的定语

不能加“'s”构成所有格的名词,都可以与“of”结成短语,来表示所有格关系。就是表示有生命的名词也是如此,特别是当这个名词有较长的定语时。例如:

the door of our classroom, the students of our school, the window of the room.

Do you know the name of the girl standing at the gate? 你知道站在大门口的那个女孩的名字吗?

2. 双重所有格

表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时,常使用双重所有格,即“of 词组 + 所有格”结构,表示部分观念或感情色彩。

表示部分观念: a friend of her mother's, a few friends of Tom's, that book of Tom's.

表示感情色彩: this lovely child of your aunt's.

3. 某人自己的

表示“某人自己的”用 of one's own。例如:

This is the house of my own. 这是我自己的房子。

三、名词作定语

1. 当名词作定语时,几乎总是用单数形式(即使在意义上是复数)。例如:

room number 房间号, tooth brushes 牙刷

2. sports, clothes, sales, customs, goods 等作定语时仍用复数。例如:

parents meeting 家长会, goods train 货车, sales department 销售部, sports meet 运动会

3. “man/woman + n”变为复数时,作定语的名词和中心词都要变复数。例如:

a man doctor 一个男医生 two men doctors 两个男医生

随堂练习 >>>

- The busy market sells mainly meat, vegetables and dairy _____.
A. outputs B. manufactures C. production D. produce
- 30 billion dollars might seem a lot of money, but it's a mere _____ in terms of what global capital markets can absorb.
A. alms B. pittance C. hearsay D. belongings
- It is reported that the _____ of the country, from hotels to transport, is old and decrepit.
A. industrialization B. infrastructure C. correspondence D. commutation
- The visitors had made so much _____ that Mr. Water had to spend several days cleaning up.
A. trouble B. disturbance C. damage D. mess
- The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.
A. bicycles' shop B. bicycle shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycle's shop

第二节 冠词

一、冠词的分类

1. 不定冠词 a/an

表示泛指。a 通常用在辅音音素开头的单词前;an 用在元音音素开头的单词前。

2. 定冠词 the

常表示特指,用于不可数名词、可数名词(单数或复数名词)前。



3. 零冠词

名词前面没有不定冠词、定冠词,也没有其他限定词。

二、表示泛指的四种情况

1. 不可数名词不加冠词表泛指

Life is hard sometimes.

2. 复数名词不加冠词表泛指

Books are becoming expensive.

3. 单数名词与定冠词 the 连用表泛指

The tiger is becoming extinct.

4. 单数名词与不定冠词 a/an 连用表泛指

A tiger is a dangerous animal.

三、冠词的常考用法

(一) 不定冠词

不定冠词的用法

用法	例句
1. 表示数量“一”,但不与 two,three 相对比	It took me a year to save up for a new coat.
2. 表示“同一”,相当于“the same”	The children are of an age.
3. 表示泛指或类指,指人或事物的某一个、某一类	A horse is a useful animal.
4. 用于某一些表示重量、长度、时间等意义的单位前,表示“每一”	We have meals three times a day.
5. 用于专有名词前表示类似的一个或某一个,相当于“a certain”	A Mr. Smith is asking to see you.
6. 与某些物质名词或抽象名词连用,表示“一种、一类、一份、一场、一阵……”	a surprise 一件令人惊讶的事 a success 一个(件)成功的人(事) a green tea 一种绿茶 a heavy rain 一场(阵)大雨
7. 用在某些固定词组中	have a cold, have a good time, keep a diary, in a hurry, once in a while...

(二) 定冠词

定冠词的用法

用法	例句
1. 特指上文提到过的人或事物	I have bought a book. The book is very useful.
2. 用于说话人与听话人心中都知道的人或事物	Close the window, please.
3. 用于表示世界上独一无二的事物前。	the sun, the moon, the earth, the world
4. 用于表示方位的名词之前	in the east, on the right
5. 用于序数词或形容词的最高级之前	the first, the tallest
6. 用于形容词之前, 使其名词化, 表示一类人	the sick, the wounded
7. 用于由普通名词构成的专有名词之前	the United States, the United Nation
8. 用于江河、海洋、海峡、山脉、群岛、建筑物等名词之前	the Changjiang River, the East Lake
9. 用于复数姓氏之前, 表示“夫妇”或“全家”	The Smiths
10. 用于作为课程或演奏等的西洋乐器名词前	play the piano, play the violin
11. 用于表示单位的名词前	by the day/month 按日/月, by the yard/foot 按码/英尺
12. 用于年代、朝代、时代名词前	in the 1970s, the Tang Dynasty
13. 用于某些固定词组中	in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the other hand, at the same time

(三) 零冠词

零冠词的用法

用法	例句
1. 不含普通名词的专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前	China, America, Smith
2. 可数名词前有物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格等限制	I like this picture. Einstein's theory proved to be correct.

3. 非特指的季节、月份、星期、三餐以及含 day 的节日前	March, May Day, National Day, Children's Day, Women's Day, have supper
4. 呼语前不用冠词	What shall I do next, Mother?
5. 表示独一无二的头衔职务、职务名词作表语、同位语或补足语时	We elected him president of our university. They are workers.
6. 学科名称、球类、棋类名称前	Do you study physics? He likes playing football/chess.
7. 表示泛指或者一般意义的物质名词、抽象名词、专有名词、复数名词等之前	Knowledge begins with practice. Teachers should be respected.
8. 在与 by 连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词	by car, by bus, by bike, by train, by air/ water/land
9. 连系动词 turn 后的表语单数可数名词前不用冠词	The young worker has turned writer.
10. no 与 such 连用时应放在 such 之前, such 后面的名词前不用冠词	No such thing has ever happened in this village.
11. as, though 引导的倒装让步状语从句中的表语(单数可数名词名词)置于句首时	Child as he is, he knows a lot.
12. 某些固定词组中不用冠词	husband and wife, brother and sister, body and soul, day and night, knife and fork, young and old, arm in arm, hand in hand...
13. 用于某些独立结构中	The teacher came in, book in hand.

随堂练习 >>>

- _____ can fly very high in _____ sky.
A. The bird; the B. The bird; / C. Birds; the D. Birds; /
- Biology is _____.
A. science of life B. science of the life
C. the science of the life D. the science of life
- The new procedure is _____ the old one.
A. great improvement to B. great improvements for
C. a great improvement on D. the great improvement in

4. There is _____ behind the house.
- A. a horse and a cart B. a horse and the cart
- C. horse and a cart D. a horse and cart
5. Mary caught _____ last week ,and she is suffering from _____ now.
- A. a bad cold;a pneumonia
- B. bad cold;pneumonia
- C. a bad cold;pneumonia
- D. bad cold;a pneumonia

第三节 代词

一、代词的分类

(一)人称代词

人称代词

格/数	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

(二)物主代词

物主代词

人称	数	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词 (形容词性物主代词 + 名词)
		第一人称	单数
	复数	our	ours
第二人称	单数	your	yours
	复数	your	yours



第三人称	单数	his	his
		her	hers
		its	its
	复数	their	theirs

(三)反身代词

反身代词

单数			复数		
第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
myself	yourself	himself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
		herself			
		itself			

(四)相互代词

相互代词

格	代词
宾格	each other, one another
所有格	each other's, one another's

二、代词的用法

(一)代词的基本用法

1. 代词的指代问题

(1) 不定代词

不定代词 anybody, everybody, nobody, anyone, someone, everyone, no one 及 whoever 和 person 在正式场合使用时,可用 he, his, him 代替。例如:

Nobody came, did he? 没有人来,是吗?

(2) 并列人称代词的排列顺序

单数人称代词并列作主语时,其顺序为:第二人称→第三人称→第一人,即“you→he/she/it→I”。例如:

You, he and I should return on time. 你、他和我应该准时回来。

复数人称代词作主语时,其顺序为:第一人→第二人→第三人,即“we→you→they”。

2. 名词性物主代词的句法功能

(1) 充当主语、宾语、表语

作主语: May I use your pen? Yours works better.

作宾语: I love my motherland as much as you love yours.

作介词宾语: You should interpret what I said in my sense of the word, not in yours.

作表语: The life I have is yours. It's yours.

(2) 双重所有格

物主代词不可与“a, an, this, that, these, those, some, any, several, no, each, every, such, another, which”等词一起前置,修饰一个名词,而必须用双重所有格:

a/an/this/that + 名词 + of + 名词性物主代词。

3. 反身代词的句法功能

(1) 充当宾语、表语、同位语

作宾语: 常用在 absent, bathe, amuse, blame, dry, cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce, behave 等动词后。例如:

We enjoyed ourselves very much last night.

及物动词 + 宾语 + 介词: help oneself to sth. 例如:

Please help yourself to some fish.

作表语: I am not myself today.

作同位语: The thing itself is not important.

(2) 常见固定搭配

by oneself 单独地 enjoy oneself 玩得愉快

for oneself 亲自 behave oneself 举止良好

seat oneself 坐下来 come to oneself 苏醒过来

devote oneself to 专心于 dress oneself 自己穿衣

(二) 代词的特殊用法

1. some, any

(1) 一般用法: some, any 可与单、复数可数名词及不可数名词连用。

some 一般用于肯定句, any 多用于疑问、否定或条件句。

He has some beautiful paintings.

I don't have any questions.

(2) some 用于单数可数名词前表示“某一”。any 用于肯定句表示“任何”的意思。

I have read this article in some book. You may take any of them.

(3) some 用在疑问句中,表示请求或提议。

Can I have some bananas?

Would you like some bananas?

2. each 和 every

each(各个),指两个或两个以上的人或物,侧重个体。every(每个),指三个或三个以上



的人或物,侧重整体。

Every student in our class has a dictionary. (强调班上“所有的人”)

Each student in our class has a dictionary. (强调个体)

Each of them has been there. (代词的名词用法)

The teacher gave each of the students a new textbook. (代词的名词用法)

We each got a ticket. (名词作同位语)

3. few, little, a few, a little

few, little, a few, a little 及含义

代词	含义
few	表示没有多少,含有否定含义,修饰可数名词
little	表示没有多少,含有否定含义,修饰不可数名词
a few	表示有一些,有几个,含肯定意义,修饰可数名词
a little	表示有一些,有几个,含肯定意义,修饰不可数名词

4. other, the other, another, others, the others

(1) other

“other”表示泛指,不可单独使用。例如:

Do you have any other questions?

(2) the other

常用固定搭配“one... the other...”。例如:

He has two daughters. One is a teacher, the other is a worker.

(3) another

“another”表示“再一……,另一……”,用于三者及三者以上。例如:

Please give me another book.

(4) others

“others = other things”,固定搭配“some...others...”。例如:

Some of us like singing, others like dancing.

(5) the others

特指“其他的全部人或事物”时用“the others”。例如:

Two boys will go to the zoo, and the others will stay at home.

5. all, both, either, neither, no one, none

(1) all

“all”意为“(三者或三者以上)都”,指人或指物,看作复数;指抽象的概念,作“一切”讲,看作单数。其否定形式为“none”。例如:

He gave me all the money. None of them speaks English well.

(2) both

“both”意为“(两者)都”,其否定形式为“neither”。例如:

Both of the boys are here. Neither of us is a teacher.

(3) either

“either”表示“(两者中)任何一个”,“neither”表示“(两者)都不”。例如: Here are two pens. You may take either of them. / Either will do.

Neither boy knows French. / Neither of the boys knows French.

(4) none

“none”表示“(三个或三个以上)都没有”,指人或指物,常接“of 短语”,回答“how many”或“how much”的提问。例如:

None of the money is mine. 这钱一分也不是我的。

(5) no one, nobody

“no one”和“nobody”只指人不指物,后面一般不接“of 短语”。一般回答 who 的提问。例如:

No one/ Nobody felt sleepy.

6. one, ones, the one, the ones, that, those

(1) one

“one”是泛指,指代前面提到的同类人或物(可数名词)中的一个,前面一般有定语,其复数为“ones”。例如:

I bought five pencils for my children, two red ones and three green ones.

我给我的孩子们买了5支笔,两支红色,三支绿色。

(2) the one

“the one”是特指,指代前面提到的人或物(可数名词),复数为“the ones”。

例如:

This picture is the one that I drew yesterday. 这是我昨天画的那幅画。

(3) that

用作代词主要用于替代“the + 单数名词(可数或不可数)”,表特指。例如:

A grandparent's job is easier than that of a parent. 祖父母的任务比父母的任务要轻松一些。

(4) those

用作代词主要用于替代复数名词,表特指。例如:

The books on the desk are better than those under the desk. 桌上的那些书比桌下的那些书好。



7. it 的用法

it 的用法

指代	例句
指事物,可以指除人以外的任何事物或动物	I dropped my watch and it broke.
指性别不明的婴儿或只听其声不见其人的人	Is it a boy or a girl?
代替指示代词 this, that 以及复合不定代词 something, anything, nothing 等	—What's this? —It's a new computer.
指时间、距离、价值、天气、气温等	It rained all day yesterday.
作形式主语或宾语	It was foolish of her to say such a thing. I think it best that you stay here.
用于强调结构	It was she who bought a shirt at this shop yesterday.

(三) 词义辨析

1. nothing but (除……外什么也没有;只有)后面可接名词或代词

Under the soil there is nothing but sand. 在这层土壤下边只有沙子。

He did nothing but sleep all day long. 他什么也不干,成天睡觉。

2. anything but 绝不,根本不

He was anything but a fool. 他根本不是个傻瓜。

3. all but 几乎,差一点

The game is all but over. 这场比赛几乎是结束了。

4. everything but 除了……其余都……

My dog does everything but speak. 我的狗除了不会说话以外什么都会。

随堂练习>>>

1. The fact that she was a foreigner made _____ difficult for her to get a job in that country.

- A. so B. much C. that D. it

2. During the May Day holiday, he received endless messages about exchanging skills, but _____ were suitable.

- A. neither B. none
C. both D. all

3. —Which one do you like?

—Actually, I don't like _____.

A. neither B. either C. none D. both

4. They have already performed twice. And there are _____ two at weekend.

A. more B. another C. other D. others

第四节 形容词和副词

一、形容词

(一) 形容词的基本用法

1. 形容词作后置定语

(1) 形容词短语作后置定语。例如:

I know an actor suitable for the role.

(2) 表语形容词作后置定语。例如:

afraid, alike, alone, asleep, awake, alive

He is Lei Feng alive.

2. 多个形容词作定语的顺序

限 - 数 - 描 - 形 - 新 - 颜 - 国 - 材 (+ 名词) 例如:

The first beautiful large new red Chinese concrete bridge. 中国第一座美丽的红色混凝土大桥。

(二) 形容词的倍数用法

1. 形容词表示原级用法

(1) 和……一样/不一样

“...as + 形容词原级 + as...”/“...the same(+ 名词) + as...”

“...not so/as + 形容词原级 + as...”/“...be different from...” 例如:

He is as intelligent a student as his sister.

English is not so difficult a subject as Russian.

(2) 一方是另一方的若干倍

A is...times/half/one third the size(height, length...) of B.

A is...times/half/one third as big(high, long...) as B.

A is...times/half/one third bigger(higher, longer...) than B. 例如:

Their library is twice the size of ours.

The new bridge is three times as long as the old one.

Your school is three times bigger than ours.



2. 形容词表示比较级用法

(1) 一方超过另一方

“形容词比较级 + than...”, 可以用“much, even, a lot, any, still, a bit, a little, a great deal, ...times, ...% , far, by far”等副词修饰形容词比较级。例如:

The weather of this year is a lot hotter than that of last year.

Is this hotel any better than the one we lived in last time?

(2) 一方不如另一方

“...less + 形容词原级 + than...”例如:

I admit that I am less brave than you.

He is less nervous than you.

(3) 一方随另一方而变化

“the + 比较级... the + 比较级...”(越……越……) 例如:

The harder he works, the happier he feels.

3. 形容词表示最高级用法

(1) 最高级比较

形容词最高级前需加“the”。最高级前有物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格、部分序数词等修饰时不用定冠词。例如:

You are my best friend.

(2) 比较级形式表示最高级: 比任何一个都……, 最……

比较级 + than + any other + 单数可数名词

比较级 + than + the other + 名词复数

比较级 + than + any of the other + 名词复数

例如:

Tom is cleverer than any other student in his class.

Tom is cleverer than the other students in his class.

Tom is cleverer than any of the other students in his class.

(3) 表示“最高程度”的形容词没有最高级和比较级。例如:

favourite, excellent, extreme, perfect。

二、副词

(一) 副词分类

副词分类

分类	语义	示例
按词的构成	简单副词	绝大多数的副词都是派生词,即由形容词加后缀 ly 构成,如 polite/politely, careful/carefully 等。少数副词由自由词素构成,这些副词与形容词同形,如 late, hard, fast 等
	派生副词	
按词汇意义	时间副词	now, late, already 等
	频度副词	frequently, never, soon, twice 等
	地点副词	there, outside, below, across 等
	方式副词	properly, suddenly, softly, warmly 等
	程度副词	much, rather, entirely, nearly 等
	疑问副词	how, when, where, why 等
	关系副词	when, where, why 等
	连接副词	therefore, moreover, however, otherwise, then 等

(二) 多个副词作修饰语时的顺序

多个副词作修饰语时的顺序

数量	顺序及例句
副词 > 1 个	方式副词→地点副词→频率副词→时间副词 The sun rises slowly from the horizon every morning at six o'clock. 每天早晨 6 点钟太阳缓慢地从地平线升起。
时间副词 > 1 个	小单位在前,大单位在后。 She left for Beijing at six in the morning on the fifth of October. 她 10 月 5 日早上 6 点出发去了北京。
地点副词 > 1 个	从小地点到大地点排列。 I met her at a restaurant in a district in Shanghai. 我在上海一个小区的餐厅里遇到了她。
方式副词 > 1 个	音节少的在前,多的在后。 She worked slowly and carefully. 她工作慢而仔细。



(三) 固定结构用法比较

固定结构用法

搭配	含义	例句
no more than	只不过, 仅仅	He felt no more than five dollars in the bag.
not more than	不超过, 至多	It is not more than two hours from the place.
no more...than...	同……一样不	He is no more able to read Spanish than I am.
not more...than	不如, 不及	He is not more diligent than you are.
no less than	多达	She paid no less than \$ 500 for the new dress.
not less than	不少于, 至少	It cost him not less than 10 hours to finish the job.
no less...than...	与……一样	He is no less wise than you.
not less...than...	不比……差, 甚至更……	The boy is not less quick at figures than I.

随堂练习 >>>

1. —Shall we go to see him right now?

—I'm afraid not. This weekend may be a _____ time.

A. good B. better C. best D. well

2. —How amazing! You can't imagine _____ little animals can eat _____ much food.

—Really?

A. such; so B. such; such C. so; such D. so; so

3. Yesterday Jack borrowed my bike and said he would return it very _____.

A. soon B. quickly
C. well D. immediately

4. —Remember, boys and girls. _____ you work, _____ result you will get.

—We know, Miss Gao.

A. The better; the harder B. The harder; the better
C. The hard; the better D. The harder; the good

5. When you study the local map, you'll find this town is _____.

A. twice the size of that one B. twice a large town as that
C. twice as larger as that one D. twice as larger town as that

第五节 介词

一、介词的分类

(一) 介词的基本分类

常考介词的分类

介词	示例
表示时间	in, on, at, during, till, until, after, since
表示地点	in, on, at, to, across, over, under, below
表原因	for, because of, due to
表示方式/手段/工具	by, with, through, in

二、介词的用法

(一) 介词的基本用法

1. 表示时间的介词

(1) in

“in”表示“在……时期”(范围大)。

in January, in winter, in 1999, in the morning/afternoon/evening/daytime. 例如:

She changed several jobs in her twenties and thirties.

(2) on

“on”表示“某一天或某一天的具体时段”。例如:

on Monday, on Sunday afternoon, on Christmas Day, on July 1st, 1999; on the morning of March 7th, 1998.

(3) at

“at”表示“在……时刻”(较确切)。例如:

at noon/night/midnight/sunrise/sunset, at eight o'clock, at this time of the year, at the moment.

(4) during

“during”表示“在……期间(从始至终)”。例如:

He stayed there during the whole summer.

I went to see my aunt during my stay in Beijing.

2. 表示地点的介词

(1) in, at



“at”强调“点”，表示范围比较确切的地方；

“in”强调“空间”或“范围”，表示范围较大的地方。例如：

When did your father arrive in China?

When did your father arrive at the airport?

(2) in, on, to

“in”表示在某范围之内，“on”表示毗邻，“to”指某环境范围以外。例如：

Mongolia lies _____ the north of China.

Taiwan lies _____ the southeast of China.

Japan lies _____ the east of China.

3. 表示方式、手段、工具的介词

(1) with

“with”表示“用……工具”，后面要用冠词或形容词性物主代词。例如：

I broke the window with a stone.

(2) by

“by”表示“用……方法、手段(有时也可与 through 互换)”。例如：

She goes to school by bus.

I learn Japanese by/through watching video.

(3) in

“in”表示“用……语言、材料、颜色”等。例如：

This book is written in Russian.

(4) on

“on”表示“通过……媒介、方式”，多用于固定词组。例如：

His model deeds have been publicized on TV.

(二) 介词的特殊用法

1. 表示时间的 since, from, through

(1) since

“since”指从过去到现在的一段时间，和完成时连用。例如：

Tom has been doing his homework since seven o'clock.

(2) from

“from”指从时间的某一起点开始。例如：

My younger sister began to learn dance from the age of five.

(3) through

“through”表示“整个……”(表时间)。例如：

Tom bore up well under the strain of supporting his family through his father's illness.

2. 表示“穿过”的 through, across, over

(1) through

“through”表示从内部通过,与 in 有关。例如:

He walked through the forest.

(2) across

“across”表示从表面上通过,与 on 有关。例如:

He ran across the bridge.

(3) over

“over”表示“翻越”,并且有表示时间的用法,“在……期间”,还可表示覆盖在……上。

例如:

The road goes over the mountains, not through the tunnel.

They spent an hour over lunch.

You can't wear a blue jacket over that shirt. It will look terrible.

3. 表示“除……之外”的 except, except for

(1) except

“except”后排除的内容与主语同类,即从整体中去掉与其他部分不相同的部分。该部分包含在主语当中。例如:

All the family members went to the cinema except Jim.

(2) except for

“except for”后所排除的内容与主语不是同类,表示从一个整体中除去一些瑕疵;在句首时往往用“except for”。例如:

Except for a policeman on his duty, there was no single person in the street that night.

4. 表示“直到”的 till, until, not until

(1) 一般情况下可以互换。例如:

They worked till/until six o'clock.

(2) until 可用于句首, till 通常不用于句首。例如:

Until you told me, I had heard nothing about him.

(3) not until 表达方式与 till 有别。例如:

I will be here till he comes back. I won't leave here until he comes back.

(4) not until 的特殊用法

“not until”在句首,句子要倒装;“not until”用在强调句中。例如:

Not until nine o'clock yesterday evening did we finish the work.

It was not until Mike told me that I had a clear idea of the whole thing.

= I didn't have a clear idea of the whole thing until Mike told me.



(三) 常考介词短语辨析

常考介词短语辨析

介词	短语	
in	in the meanwhile 同时	in the way 阻挡
	in detail 详细地	in favour of 同意
	in exchange for 用以交换……	in particular 尤其, 特别
	in response to 作为对……的回应	in the direction of 朝……方向
for	for the benefit of 为了……的利益	as for 就……而论, 至于
	be trained for 被训练为……	for lack of 由于缺乏……
on	on behalf of 代表……	on watch 值班, 监视
	on the contrary 相反	on account of 因为, 由于
with	have an appointment with 与……约会	with regard to 关于
above	above average 在平均数以上	above all 首先, 最重要的是
by	by chance 偶然, 碰巧	by means of 通过……方法

随堂练习 >>>

- The old New England villages have changed relatively little _____ a gas station or two in recent decades.
 - except for
 - except
 - in addition to
 - besides
- The dilemma for modern people is that they hate cell phones whereas they cannot live _____ them.
 - with
 - without
 - on
 - for
- When did you come back from Beijing?
—_____ the morning of April 18th.
 - At
 - Within
 - On
 - In
- We need fifteen more people _____ our team to do the job.
 - besides
 - except for
 - except that
 - except
- “What’s your company’s address, Lily?”
—“It’s _____ 48 _____ Green AV.”
 - in; on
 - at; on
 - on; at
 - at; in